THE PAST-THE PRESENT-THE FUTURE-RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE INDEPENDENT DE-MOCRACY.

of the 3d instant has a lengthy and an able article. We do not see as there is any other course left for the independent Anti-Slavery voters, than that recommended by the Era. The Republican party, as at present constituted, offers no guarantee to the independent voter that he will not be made the catspaw of another party, while he is connected with it. In this State some of those who were the most active and zealous in organizing the Republican party, are now the prominent members of another organization, whose mission seems to have been to put out the fire that gave life to the Republican party! Do these men imagine that any man, having a spark of independence or self-respect, will place himself in a position where nine chances out of ten he will be made to play second fiddle to avaricious and unscrupulous demagogues and Southern slave-breeders? We advise them to lay not that flattering unction to their souls. The independent of the 3d instant has a lengthy and an able aring unction to their souls. The independent voters of Vermont will find means to ascertain whether they are in the camp of friends or trai-tors, before they proceed far.

From the Milwaukie Free Democrat, May 9. IMPORTANT FACTS IN WISCONSIN. The Hunker presses are constantly charging that the Republican party is affiliated with Kuow Nothingism, and that the two organizations are in all substantive respects one and

the same. Opposed to this charge are these 1. All the Republican presses in the State have taken decided ground against the principles of Know Nothingism, as they have been pronounced by the expounders of the Know Nothing creed.

2. The Convention that organized the Republican party, last July, adopted the following "That we cordially invite all citizens,

whether of native or foreign birth, who are in favor of the objects expressed in the above resolutions, to unite with us in carrying them

fitness for office, and that one man was as good as another, as long as he behaves himself as well. We are well assured that leading Hunker Democrats in this State are prominent leading H er Democrats in this State are prominent lead-ers in the Know Nothing Order; and we know, as well as we can know without belonging to the Order, that a large number of old Democrats in this city are members. We look upon the movement as temporary, and as the other extreme of the clannishness which has led so many foreigners to vote for the candidates of however unfit to hold office. We do not party, however unfit to hold office. We do not think foreign-born citizens have any reason to fear that their rights will be endangered by

"NEITHER BOT NOR COLD."

From the Ashinbula (O.) Sentinet, May 10.

"It is marvelous just now to witness the attacks made upon the American Party. The Democrats of the South oppose it for its Abolition tendencies. The Democrats of the North, or a portion of them, and the Free-Soilers, or a portion of them, oppose it because of its Pro-Slavery character."—Cincinnati Gazette.

And because it is neither one thing nor the mouths. This story of having no principles, of "knowing nothing," of being nothing, of doing nothing, was asserted and reiterated by the old Whig and Democratic parties until they went

insist that the Organization is opposed to Shavery. We feel they are honest; but we know that the whole party South, and their leaders at the North, are putting forth their influence to place their Organization precisely where Fill-more and the Whigs of '52 stood. In saying this, we speak the language of nearly all their leading presses, North and South, who, with one voice, declare they will take no position on the

wish no political association with any party who disregards its high obligation to humanity. They can add nothing to the moral influence the Republicans. We would speak respectful-ly, but freely. It is due to all concerned, that we should deal honestly with each other.

The new "American" party proposes to ignore the question of Slavery, and substitute na-tivism. At the same time, they claim to have a majority of those who would form the Republican party, and urge union and harmony among all opponents of our National and State Admin-The proposition to introduce this issue instead of that of Slavery, has introduced a new difficulty, and made it necessary that the tion of his letter. Mr. Clark, of the first (Hart-Republican Convention, when it meets, shall ig-nore Nativism. Had they left the people's forward, without this attempt to foist Nativism have been brought forward; but they impose the necessity upon the Convention of passing resolutions declaring in favor of the liberal spirit heretofore manifested towards foreigners. Ignoring has become necessary; but instead of

Silently and quietly throughout the State. lodges, to elect a majority of the delegates to the Republican Convention. By their superior organization, they expect to bring their whole candidates of their own party have been circulated among their lodges for weeks past.

It is most obvious that the Republican party must stand in direct antagonism to the Know Nothing organization. If they have any object or policy worthy of general support, the Repub-licans and Democrats will sustain it, of course; but to the separate and distinct organization of the Know Nothings, all true Republicans must stand entirely opposed.

Secret political organizations ever have proved dangerous to Freedom. All history nd all experience have shown this. If there be any one thing against which the American people are hostile, it is that of secret political ssociations. We did not ourselves, until quite recently believe—[We never believed anything else—Ed. Era]—it possible that intelligent men could be led to suppose the people of Ohio capable of being led by a secret political party; and it is due the members of that Order, as well as to the public and to ourselves, that we

We gave up our Free Soil organization, and entered the Republican ranks in good faith. We pledged ourselves to withstand boldly and and a closer examination convinced me that numistakably the efforts of the Administra-Slavery. If any portion of our party, however, we are not prepared for such a movement; we are opposed to it, particularly are we opposed

Know Nothings will be as completely defeated as were the Pierce men last fall, and we shall be prepared to enter upon the more important canyass of next season with perfect confidence.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

than the Know Nothings. The supporters of Pierce never can hope to sustain or regain power. They are already entombed. They are beyond the hopes of a political resurrection. But the Know Nothings are endeavoring to resuscitate the exploded policy of the Democrats, by ignoring the slave question. The Republicans must therefore of necessity oppose them.

From the Ashtabula (O.) Sentinel, May 10-(Ind. Dem.) NATIVISM-ARISTOCRACY.

nativism is essentially aristocracy—the exclusion of men from, or their admission to, certain privileges, because of their birth. It is a practical denial of the equality of all men.

Correspondence, of the Eca.

FROM CANADA.

LORA, May 1, 1855. I have received your specimen copy of your proposed supplement to the National Era, and have much pleasure in enclosing a one dollar bill, of the Commercial Bank of Canada West, (Kingston,) as my subscription for six copies

according to your advertisement.

I feel particularly thankful for your faithful exposure of the Know Nothing imposition, because whatever else of good or evil there may be in that party, it fundamentally involves two principles, than which I know of none other more hostile to the natural virtue and happiness of mankind, or more directly at variance with God's revealed truth, viz: 1st, Secret So-3. Every Republican member of the last 2d, Deliberately and designedly letting sin Legislature voted against any restrictions of the rights of foreign-born citizens, by voting to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any change in the naturali-

The doctrine of the Republican party is, that character and conduct, and not birth place nor religious affinities, should determine a man's his obligations to God, freely and openly to the conduct of the Republican party is, that with certain talents, as apportioned by Infinite Wisdom and Goodness; and is bound, by all his obligations to God, freely and openly to 1st. Every person is God's steward, endowed give, as he has freely received. No person can

and no cry of the heart is more emphatically descriptive of a satanic spirit, than that which requires to be left undisturbed in its sins. All the sacred agencies which God has appointed for the salvation of mankind, demand, in tones of mingled tenderness and terror, aggression-

ceaseless, uncompromising aggression—impar-tial, holy, benevolent, and bold.

I should feel much gratified would you indi-cate to me who is that heroic young Abolition-ist, and where he now may be, whose case, at Greensboro, Georgia, on 17th March, is stated in the 13th and 14th pages of your Facts, above the cognomen of Morton.

Such a man is an honor to human nature: and, as long as such men are found in your

country, Satan's empire, fearfully pervading and powerful as it at present is, will not yet be complete, and hope will remain for its peaceful and effectual abolition. It would please me to have this letter pubother, has no attachment either to Slavery or lished by you, if you please. C. STUART.

FROM CONNECTICUT CLERK'S DESK, HOUSE OF REPS., Hartford, Conn., May 11, 1855.

It has been my pleasure to read your paper for several weeks, while on a visit to a friend in Massachusetts, and to respect, though I could not agree, with your opposition to the American Order. Availing myself of your public position, I wish to address you a few words on the political position of affairs in this State— not as a politician and office-holder, but as a

American. Our Governor was elected in joint convention by the House and Senate, by about 110 majority. I forward you by mail his Inaugural Message, and desire to call your special attention to his remarks on the third proposed amendment to the Constitution, (granting the right of suffrage to colored persons,) and on the Kansas and Nebraska outrage, and to re-quest that you will bear in mind, while reading nem, that he comes from the western section of the State, in direct and frequent connection with New York city, and the most cottonish.

nion-saving section of all. Of our Members of Congress, a few words: Mr. Woodruff, of the second district, elected in place of Colin M. Ingersoll, by about 2,000 majority, expressed himself, in a letter published previous to the election, as "prepared to go to the utmost verge of the Constitution" in opposition to Slavery. Mr. Woodruff was in the House of Representatives last year, from New ford) district, in a published letter adopted Mr. Woodruff's position as his own. He represents Senator Toucey's own city and district.

Mr. Dean, of the third (Windham and New London) district, has been for years a member of the old Liberty party, and was triumphantly elected by over 4,000 majority, on account of his well-known sentiments on this subject of Slavery. (By way of parenthesis, Lieutenant Governor Field is of the same old Liberty Guard.) Of Mr. Welch, of the fourth (Fairfield and Litchfield) district, I know less, but am assured, from authority whose life-long devotion

too is "all right." I can at least say, for one, that I shall dis connect myself with the new order of things in this State, so soon as I find it opposed to the force to the primary meetings, and in those meetings to elect members of their Order, as delegates to the State Convention. We speak Union-saving; since then, converted to the pre-vailing Northern sentiment by the gradual action of time and investigation, and especially by the outrages connected with the Kansas and Nebraska transactions. And allow me to add, that the like sentiments are too prevalent to allow the voice of Connecticut to be stifled by

to Liberty would satisfy even yourself, that h

any "nationalizing" pressure.

Rely upon hearing from Connecticut in the same "exceptional" manner, as certain politicians deem it, on the subject of Slavery, which has characterized the popular and legislative action of other New England and Northern

FROM WISCONSIN. BEAVER DAM, WISCONSIN, May 10, 1855. Not having seen anything in the Era from this section, I am prompted to say a few words.
Your course on the subject of Know Nothing. ism meets with the warm approbation of a true Auti-Slavery men here; and they do not think that you exaggerate the danger to be apprehended to the Anti-Slavery cause from this new and exciting element in the political world. On reading your first articles on the subject, I was of a different opinion, but subsequent events you were right, and that you did not give an untimely warning. There is in this State a large German population, possessing considerable intelligence, and with true Democratic tendencies, and if not alienated by a crusade against them, will be effective auxiliaries in the are opposed to it, particularly are we opposed to the new organization.

We are conscious that some of our friends think, if the Know Nothings do not unite with us, we shall fail in the next election; we think differently. If they make separate nominations, we shall gain more German votes than we shall loose by the Know Nothings. Indeed, not one half of the American party can be carried for a separate ticket. But even if we fail at our coming election, the result will show that we adhere unmistakably to our position. The Know Nothings will be as completely defeated as were the Pierce men last fall, and we shall the number of the foreign population and of its annual increase. But it has a more dangerous ingredient in religious intolerance. We see those, from whose position in the church and the pulpit we ought to expect Christian toleration and forbearance, who are gratifying their sectarian malignity, by fanning the fires their sectarian malignity, by fanning the fires of this fanaticism, and advocating the disfran-chisement of foreigners, on accout of the fear-

We think it due to the Know Nothings that we speak thus frankly our views. We entered the Republican party in good faith, and we intend maintaining the doctrines of that party. We speak our solemn convictions when we say that the Administration party is less dangerous.

If all increase of the power of the Catholic Church, and find increase of the power of the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Church, and the find increase of the power of the Catholic Church, and the find increase of the power of the Catholic Church, and the countrymen is remembered with gratitude.

A few facts and figures from the last census, showing the proportion of the foreign to the returned to this countrymen is remembered with gratitude.

I am an old soldier in the Anti-Slavery ranks, and have been fondly hoping that the great bat-tle between Freedom and Slavery would come off in 1856; but if we must first overcome this off in 1856; but if we must first overcome this new enemy, that has arisen like an unbidding spirit in our path, let us prepare for the conflict. We cannot too soon organize in every State. Proscription and disfranchisement on account of birthplace or religious opinions, are as intolerable as the despotism of Slavery, that lynches Abolitionists at the South, and "crushes them

out" at the North.

It is essentially the same spirit, and should be opposed by every true friend of Human Freedom and Progress. With such, there can be no neutrality; and though the triumph of the Anti-Slavery Reform may be delayed, the ocean of public opinion will be purified by the regurgitation, and the onset against Slavery will be removed with redoubled energy, sustained as we shall be by a healthier and more powerful public sentiment.

N. O. A. out" at the North.

FROM OREGON. A correspondent, writing to us from Sublimity, Oregon, criticises the Legislature, which has adjourned, very severely. He says: . "They have done away with the ballot sys

tem of voting, for the more barbarous viva voce system—the object, I suppose, being to enable the political leaders to know to whom to apply the lash. The next business was to pass some esolutions glorifying Pierce, Douglas, Kansas Nebraska, and so on.
"They almost made a State Constitution, not

"They almost made a State Constitution, not withstanding the people decided against calling a convention for that purpose, at the last election. Still, the Legislature was about to take the subject out of the people's hands, and force us into a State, whether or no. A law was also passed to remove the Seat of Government, although we had just built a State. House, which cost thirty or forty thousand dollars. Our Legislature sat in it one session, of about sixty days, and then concluded to move eighty miles above; and nobody believes it will remain there for a very long time, as local interest is all that any of the members seem to care the least in the world about. Cornwallis, the present Seat of Government, is far from being central. "The worst of all is, removing the Seminary

o Jacksonville, in the very southern extremity of the Territory, in a mining region of country.

It would have been better to throw the money away than to have laid it out there, for the institution will not be the least benefit in the world, but a dead expense. It will cost double as much to board a student at Jacksonville, as the board, tuition, and all incidental expenses, would be anywhere else in this region of coun-try. But the public interests are made subservient to demagogues, office seekers, and land

"There is some feeling in favor of Slavery but I have not much fear of it making mis chief, though there will be a struggle for it when we form a State Government. I am sat isfied a large majority of the people in this re-gion are opposed to Slavery, and to Douglas and his bill. The Temperance question is pro-ducing some effect on the parties, though the old indulgence, or license system, yet prevails."

FROM OHIO. HOPKINSVILLE, OHIO, April 27, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era: In the course of my scientific researches, I have been led to the following curious results, which, I think, might with propriety be laid be-

A small dimination in the quantity of oxygen

time than during geological periods, and it was the slow removal of this gas from the atmosphere, that prepared the way for the introduc-tion of man and the highly organized animals on the earth.

In rooms warmed by fireplaces, the air i

slightly deoxidated; and this increases mental vigor, rendering study more profitable in winter; but in closed stoves fuel burns without materially altering the composition of the external for mental action, while barbarism maintains its ground among tribes who use no

warm their apartments, or no glass to exclude the external air. Civilization deserted Assyria, Persia, and other places, as soon as their forests were exhausted. Great advantages might be derived from the

producing deleterious gases.

The waste of oxygen in the atmosphere still continues; and accordingly, if man's physical powers withstand the change, civilization will a course of time reign over the whole earth.

Rather a novel theory. Why does not its author apply it to the explanation of spiritualism? The constant deoxygenation of the air may make us all more and more spiritual, till we become "all eye, all ear, all sense."

PROGRESS OF BRITISH EMIGRATION TO

CANADA. The London Chronicle of April 19th, says: The report of Mr. Buchanan, the Government emigration officer at Quebec, has just been re-ceived in this country, and as it contains facts worthy of being generally known, we gladly give them publicity. It appears that the numer of passengers who arrived in Quebec last shows an increase of 16,484, or about 45 per cent., the emigration having been larger than in any previous year since 1847. Of this number, 18,175 sailed from England, (three-fourths of them from Liverscele) 18,1616. ear, was 53,183, which, compared with 1853, 6,446 from Scotland, 5,709 from Norway, 5,688 from Germany, and 857 from New Brunswick; but the emigration from Liverpool included 4,268 Irish, 727 Scotch, 4,163 Germans, 1,140 Norwegians and Swedes, and 58 Americans. Besides these, 295 Germans sailed from Hull, and 255 from Dublin. The average length of the voyage, by British sailing vessels, was forty-seven days; by continental vessels, fifty-eight days; and by stemmers from Liverpool, sixteen days. Three vessels were lost, but no lives. Of the above number of emigrants, 3,195 were tradesmen and artisans, showing an increase of 1,637 on the previous year; 5,632 were farmers and farm servants; domestic servants, 117; clerks, 159; and unskilled laborers, 10,488. A considerable number of the English and Scotch emigrants were persons possessed of means. A letter from the Mayor of Port Hope is referred to, as showing the satisfaction given by the female domestics sent there; and we are told that emigrants of this class, if of good charac-ter, cannot fail to be well provided for in Canada. As the facilities of the route, a water com munication of 590 miles to Hamilton, and a a charge of £2 sterling, become better known, as well as the many advantages which Canada offers to the settler, there is likely to be an increase in the proportion of emigrants to that establishment of ocean steamers is regarded by Mr. Buchanan as of the first importance for securing the better class of emigrants, who have only lately began to appreciate the advantages which Canada offers to men of capital. The large proportion of Irish emigrants last year is a notable feature in these statistics. The flow of emigration is now towards Canada rather than the United States, to which country the than the United States, to which country the emigration last year shows a decline. This change of direction is partly owing to the growing appreciation of the eligibility of Canada as a field of emigration, and partly to the violence of the Know Nothing party, whose intolerance of foreigners is repelling emigration from the United States, to which the Irish exodus has

Among the recent deaths of Americans abroad is that of Mr. Samuel J. Fisher, of Philadel-phia, who has been for many years a resident of Paris. Mr. Fisher was well known to all

For the National Era. LOOKING UPWARD.

BY LUELLA CLARK. The storm-clouds have gathered darkly

And threateningly over the sky; And, like veils on the faces of mours The mists on the mountains lie.

Grate dismally over the eaves : And the cold winds are drearily driving Through the midst of its scattered leaves.

And the drops of the dreary rain, Are beginning their noisy patter, On the roof and the darkened pane

O, now for the songs that can soothe us, When sunshine and summer are gone; O, now for the joys that can cheer us,

Triumphantly over the rain; For the hopes reaching upward and onward. Thank Heaven no shadows can darken,

And the glancings of light through the darkness, O, then let our hearts grow lighter, For no wasting and wearisome winter,

Can come to the trusting soul. [COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

LETTER XXX

BILLS OF ATTAINDER-EX POST. FACTO LAWS-IMPAIRING THE OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS."

To the Friends of American Liberty: I have already shown that Slavery is uxconstitutional, and ought to be abolished by the stitutional, and ought to be abolished by the Federal Government, as the only means of securing the declared objects of the Constitution, as set forth in the Preamble. I have also quoted three specific provisions of the Constitution, which are, severally, equivalent to a prohibition of Slavery, viz: the clauses forbidding the deprivation of "liberty without due process of law," securing the privileges of "the writ of habeas corpus," and exemption from "unreasonable searches and seizures."

Each of these inhibitions forbids Slavery, whether under State or National jurisdiction. But I shall now adduce others which directly and explicitly forbid the States to maintain Slavery.

"No State shall pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobilty."-Art. I, Sec. 10, Clause 1. Here are several distinct prohibitions. We have now to do with the first, which forbids the

States to pass "any bill of attainder."

And what is a bill of attainder? What is its effect? And why is it prohibited in the Con-An attainder is that which attaints or rupts the blood-which disfranchises, disinherts, degrades, or works a deprivation of civil,

personal, or political rights—especially which does this to the child, on account of the act, condition, or disability of the parent. Its effect is to establish or to perpetuate hereditary distinctions, depriving the attainted class or race of the rights and immunities which would otherwise be accorded to them. It institutes, in wise be accorded to them. It institutes, in society, an inferior caste, from the injurious operations of which its victims have no means of extricating themselves, and above which they are unable, by any laudable exertions, to rise. A bill or act of attainder is a statute imposing such disabilities and exhibiting such posing such disabilities and establishing such distinctions.*

It was forbidden in the Constitution, because It was forbidden in the Constitution, because it was deemed anti-republican and unjust, and because its injustice and its manifold mischiefs in the old world had long been a subject of lamentation and complaint. The feudal system had been a perpetual attainder of the blood of the villein or serf, forbidding him or his posterity to rise above that condition. Despotic Governments had also been in the habit of passing bills of attainder against the persons and families of those obnoxious to them, for alleged political offences particularly for the alleged political offences, particularly for imputation of treason. The rising civilization of Western Europe had, already, for the most part, displaced the attainder of the feudal system, and was urging the alleviations since realized in England, in respect to treason, limiting the consequences of attainder to the life of the person attainted.—Vide Act of 3-4 William IV. It was in the same spirit of liberality and progress that the Federal Constitution provided as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to declare the progress of the congress of the con

the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or for-feiture, except during the life of the person at-tainted."—Art. III, Sec. 3, Clause 1.

With such a restriction upon Congress, even in respect to the punishment of treason, it would have been strangely incongruous to have left the States at liberty to pass bills of attainder, without the imputation of any crime; to attaint whole races of men, the masses of the laboring population, in half of the States.
The spirit, as well as the letter of the Constitu-

It is not to be presumed that the able civilians and jurists in the Federal Convention did ians and jurists in the Federal Convention did not know what they were doing, when they for-bade the States to pass any bills of attainder; nor that they used words so carclessly as to in-clude, in terms, a prohibition of Slavery in the States by State enactments, and without ma-king any limitations or exceptions that should have saved the cherished "institution" of ser-vile "attainder," if they had intended to screen it. The common but unfounded presents that it. The common, but unfounded pretence, that the slaveholders, at that period, were so jealous have come into the Union, without a "compro-mise" and a "guaranty" on the subject, is a pretence that contrasts ludicrously with the fact before us, that they allowed such a restriction upon "State Rights" to appear in the Constitution, without the least semblance of any exception or qualification at all. Were there any grounds for those pretensions, the Consti-tution should have read: "No State shall pass any bill of attainder, except that of the African

race," or "except that of slaves!"

As the document now stands, it does forbid any attainder of the African race, or of the descendants of slaves. It does forbid that the State authorities shall hold the child a slave on account of the condition of the parent. And in consequence, it does forbid the enslavement of the present victims of that system, who are held in bondage on no other ground but that

held in bondage on no other ground but that of descent or parentage—an attainder, a corruption of blood, working a forfeiture of the rights they would otherwise enjoy.

Until this clause of the Constitution is repealed, the Federal Judges will be bound by their oaths of office, to liberate any and every the state of the court demanding his or slave that comes into court demanding his or her freedom. There is no evading this, without running away from the plain meaning of the words, disregarding the rule of the Su-preme Court, (before cited,) and doing violence to the obvious "spirit and intent" of the pro-vision, as read in the light of the demands and the spirit of the Constitution itself, and of the age and nation in which it was formed. But, upon the heels of this restriction upon "State Rights," there immediately comes an-

"No State shall pass a bill of attainder, o An ex post facto law is a law so framed as to have a retrospective operation, affecting events

It may also be said, that if (as I have me tained and proved) there are no positive laws in the slave States instituting the relation of master and slave, or creating Slavery, then no slave State has been guilty of "granting a title of nobility," and violating the Federal Constitution in this particular. I answer, that, although the State Govern

ments have no positive law establishing an order of nobility, they nevertheless tolerate an order of nobility among them against law. Not only so, the official administrators of the State Governments at the South, not only permit this usurpation, but they assist to sustain and enforce it; and this they do against law. enforce it; and this they do against law—the very last thing that the Federal Government, • "A person attainted of high treason forfeits all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments; his blood is corrupted; and his posterity are rendered base. And this corruption of blood cannot be taken off but by act of Parliament."—Jacobs's Law Dictionary, London ed., 1772.

under the Constitution, ought to permit, or to tolerate. If the Constitution of the United States does not allow the States to maintain an order of nobility by law, much less can it allow them to do the same thing against law. If them to do the same thing against law. If there are no State laws (as assuredly there are none) creating the oligarchy of slaveholders, then an act of Congress, liberating the slaves in the States, would be no infraction of "State Rights," no "interference" with "State institutions." It would only be protecting the citizens of the United States, "the people of the United States," (the parties to the Constitution,) as the Constitution promises to protect them, "securing the liberty of themselves and their posterity."

posterity. Suppose the existing State Administration in Massachusetts, either with or without any change in the Constitution or the laws, should usurp the reins of Government, and install themselves into a monarchy and order of nobility, after the European model: would it not be a violation of the Federal Constitution, which the Federal Government would be bound to terminate? The quarties is accorded by the Constitution. nate? The question is answered by the Constitution itself.

LETTER XXX TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT. For the National Era. INTERESTING STATISTICS.

| 2 2 2 | White males over 21 years. | Slave- holders. | Propor- |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | tion. |
| Alabama | - 93,808 | 29,295 | 1 in 3 |
| Arkansas | 41,371 | 5,999 | 1 " 7 |
| Delaware | 17,087 | 809 ' | 1 4 21 |
| Florida - | - 13,251 | 3,520 | 1 " 4 |
| Georgia | - 112,110 | 38,456 | 1 4 3 |
| Kentucky | - 176,974 | 38,385 | 1 " 41 |
| Louisiana | - 86,590 | 20,670 | 1 " 4 |
| Maryland | - 109,355 | 16,040 | 1 " 63 |
| Mississippi | - 72,908 | 23,116 | 1 " 3 |
| Missouri | - 157,672 | 19,185 | 1 " 8 |
| N. Carolina | - 117,787 | 28,303 | 1 " 4 |
| S. Carolina | - 63,000 | 25,599 | 1 " 21 |
| Tennessee | - 155,895 | 33,864 | 1 " 5 |
| Texas | - 41,933 | 7.747 | 1 " 6 |
| Virginia | - 206,758 | 55,063 | 1 " 4 |

In an extract from a Missouri paper, I saw it stated that the Free-Soilers were only ait-PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APing to import 15,000 more German voters into that State, and then they intended to abolish Slavery. This led me to consult the Compend ium of the United States Census for \$50, from which I compiled the foregoing table, by which it will be seen that it is not necessary for the friends of Freedom in any one of the slave States to wait for emigrants, but to organize, Friends of Freedom in any one of the slave States to wait for emigrants, but to organize, and scatter light upon the subject. There was a time, when the keepers of grog-shops controlled the politics in the Northern Statis; and it was a long time before Temperance i len dared to carry the question of Temperane to the ballot-box. During said time, they made but little headway, but a few years has brought a great change. This was done by a very small beginning. In almost every town, were found a few who would not vote for any person interested in the sale of intoxicating liquors; these few voters soon increased, so as to hold the balance of power; and politicians found it as necessary to count their influence, as that of the rumseller's. The result is before the country. Temperance is triumphant; and now a top of the physical curse, Union College, N. Y.:

College Hill, November 16, 1852.

Mr. Waring is a graduate of this College, and, while a student, united high classical antiments with accurate mathematical knowledge, and a very decided taste for the practical pursuits of experimental science. During most of the physical course, he therefore acted as volunteer assistant, preparing the experimental science. During most of the physical course, he therefore acted as volunteer assistant, preparing the experimental science. During most of the physical course, he therefore acted as volunteer assistant, preparing the experimental science. During most of the physical course, he therefore acted as volunteer assistant, preparing the experimental science. During most of the physical course, he therefore acted as volunteer assistant, preparing the experimental science. During most of the physical course, he therefore acted the while in charge of the physical course, he therefore acted as volunteer assistant, preparing the experimental science. During most of the physical course, he therefore acted the while in charge of paratus. The knowledge dust acquirted him while in charge of physical course, he therefore acted the try. Temperance is triumphant; and now a rumseller dare not offer himself as a candidate

for office. Let the friends of Freedom in the slave States follow the example of the Temperance men of the North. If there be but one lover of humanity in an election district, let him have it distinctly understood that he will not cote for a slaveholder. He will suffer reproach or a sea-son; but if he stands firm, he will boon find company. Let the non-slaveholders of the South say to the slaveholders, you have had more than your share of the honors and emoluments of office, we now want our turn, and in tend to have it; and the work is done? JOHN B. WOOD.

PROSCRIPTION. FLUSHING, NEWIYORK, May 15, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

The following remarks of Burke on the Popery" outcry of his day, seem to me quite as applicable to the present, and are withy the attention of a larger number than are likely to read his works.

"This way of proscribing the citizens by denominations and general descriptions, dignified by the name of reason of State, and security for Constitutions and Commonwealths, is nothing better at bottom than the miserable invention of an ungenerous ambition, which would fain hold the sacred trust of power, without any of the virtues or any of the energies that give title to it; a receipt of policy, made up of a detesta-ble compound of malice, cowardice, and sloth. They would govern men against their will; but in that Government they would be discharged from the exercise of vigilance, providence, and fortitude; and, therefore, that they may sleep on their watch, they consent to take some one division of the society into partnership of the tyranny over the rest. But let Government, in tyranny over the rest. But let Government, in what form it may be, comprehend the whole in its justice, and restrain the suspicions by its vigilance; let it keep watch and word; let it discover by its sagacity, and punish by its firmness, all delinquency against its power, whenever delinquency exists in the overt acts; and then it will be as safe as ever God and nature intended it should be. Crimes are the acts of individuals, and not of denominations; and therefore, arbitrarily to class men und eral descriptions, in order to proscribe and punish them in the lump for a presumed delinquency, of which, perhaps but a part, perhaps none at all, are guilty, is indeed a compendious method, and saves a world of trouble about proof; but such a method, instead of being law, is an act of unnatural rebellion against the legal dominion of reason and justice; and this vice, in any Constitution that entertains it, at one time or other will certainly bring on its ruin.

SENATOR ATCHISON AND HIS OLD FRIENDS [From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, May 15.]

No one could have felt more regret than our selves, at the course pursued by the armed bands of men who left Missouri, not with a view to settle in the Territory of Kansas, but to overawe the actual residents, and control the elec-tions there held. We saw clearly, that public opinion, even among those who are willing to go all lengths to protect the South in her just so gross a violation of every principle of Repub lican Government.

we have heard Southern men denounce the act as one of madness, which would, in the end, produce its hitter fruits, by alienating the patrictic men of the Middle States from the South, or render them lukewarm. Already the effect of Missourian violence begins to manifest itself, and Senator Atchison is denounced in a mantion as a public man and a good citizen. Some of the papers, not wedded to Abolitionism, de-scribe him as a roving bandit, armed with a bowie-knife, revolver, and rifle, and marching

If this description be a truthful one, he is just the man that the Government should arcest, if it has the authority, or sustain Governor Reeder in doing the same thing, if the power is vest-ed in him. Authority to punish such an offence lies somewhere; and in the absence of any statutory provision, the common law is adapted to just such an emergency.

The story is current in Philadelphia, that Senator Atchison remarked to a number of gen-tlemen in Washington city, "that the duty of establishing Slavery in Kansas had devolved on

him."

"He had pledged his word it should be done, and by all that was holy he would do it at every hazard. His own salvation depended upon the successful execution of his pledge." No fair-minded man can doubt the right of Senator Atchison to legally execute his purpose. We hold the Territory to be as much the property of the South as the North, and equally susceptible of receiving their necoliar institutions: tible of receiving their peculiar institutions but their institutions can no more be establish

A GOOD REASON .- A few days since, a grand jury out South ignored a bill against a huge negro for stealing chickens, and before discharg-ing him from custody, the Judge bade him

ed by violence than those of the most ultra Ab-

A ship recently sailed from Liverpool, for Australia, with a "cargo" of 262 unmarried

The Canadian newspapers notice the continued arrival daily of large numbers of escaped slaves from the United States.

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stand up to be reprimanded. He concluded as follows:

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E. S. HAMLIN and A. M. GANGEWER, Editor E. S. HAMLIN and A. M. GANGEWER, Edite

The Columbian is a weekly newspaper, published or
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licesings attendant upon Free Labor and Free Invited
Recognising the law of Progress, it will lead in the
support to every practicable and just measure in the
motion of Industrial Prosperity, Peace, Laborty, Palus
Temperance, and the weifare of the Agricultural are
ing classes.

It is a well-known fact, that the Slave Power, the
pendous Monopoly, which grows fat on the unput
and degradation of the ensiaved race, has for a few con-

ing classes.

It is a well-known fact, that the Slave Power pendous Monopoly, which grows fat on the an and degradation of the ensinved race, has for ye to extend its dominion by the increase of Slave this purpose it involved as in a War with Medannulled the Missouri Compromise, a compact has the favor of a generation of men; and it not establish itself pernamently in Kamsas, on soil free. It is from its nature aggressive; and it the People to take measures to stay its progrowth and the People to take measures to stay its progrowth and provided the Missouries of the Pooley, moulds our Politicians, and bends the National Parties to achieve its purposes. The stimes indicate that new combinations are form ject anew the free spirit of the North to the mit of this stupendous Monopoly.

The Columbian will be an advocate of persand religious Liberty, without regard to race of will give no sanction to secret (oath-bound) polimations to control the ballot-box, whicher under ton of Priests or others, regarding them as of endency under a Republican form of Governm trainity and Republicanism alike recognise the Rights and Duies of every man, and we being the private judgment in all matters, wheil gion or politics. We regard Slavery, and the volved in it, as the great Political Question of the wet rust the People will beware of all combinaniated, if not designed, to call off their attention giant Evil, lest, maybap, some of those who has sion be found unwittingly aiding the Oppressor ing the principles of coasi and event view of the second of the principles of coasi and event view of the principles of coasi and event view of ing the principles of coasi and event view of the combines. giant Evil, lest, mayhap, some of those who he sion be found unwittingly aiding the Oppressor ing the principles of equal and exact justice why vocate to be right, and such as God approves, king His guidance to advance them, we comme terprise to the favor of all friends of Human Pro The Columbian, while occupying a decided politics, will contain various Literary, Miscellan News articles of interest. It shall be our aim a good Family Nesspaper, and we trust the fracture will cude you to increase its circulation. Letters containing subscriptions, &c., may be it by mail at my risk, to be addressed to

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